bling ones found in the lobus pyriformis, and it seems likely that these are the end-stations for fibres proceeding from the inner olfactory root.

A total absence of large fibres and large cells and a simple plan of arrangement is the general character of this area and does not lend colour to the doctrine that it, and not the Rolandic region, is a centre for common sensation.

"On the Integrals of the Squares of Ellipsoidal Surface Harmonic Functions." By G. H. DARWIN, F.R.S., Plumian Professor and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Received December 2,—Read December 10, 1903.

(Abstract.)

This paper is a sequel to three others on ellipsoidal harmonic analysis and its applications, published in Series A of the 'Philosophical Transactions,' vol. 197, pp. 461—557; vol. 198, pp. 301—331; and vol. 200, pp. 251—314.

The integrals referred to in the title are absolutely essential for practical applications of this method of analysis. A table of all such integrals is given in the first of the above-named papers, but the results are only approximate. In the present paper the rigorous forms of the integrals, numbering $1+3+5+7$, are given for the surface harmonics of orders 0, 1, 2, 3.

A mistake is detected on p. 556 of the first of the previous papers, where the coefficient of β in the cosine-function of the third zonal harmonic is erroneously given as 3; it should have been $\frac{5}{2}$.